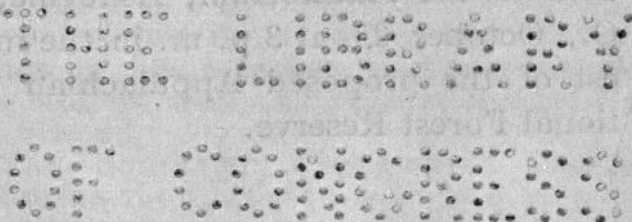


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APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE

*Proceedings of the Convention
Held Oct. 25, 1902, at Asheville, N. C.*



ISSUED BY THE APPALACHIAN
NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
RUTHERFORD P. HAYES, *President*
DR. C. P. AMBLER, *Secretary and Treasurer*

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Following the suggestion of the Asheville Board of Trade, the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce and the Newport Board of Trade, the Directors of the Appalachian National Park Association, and of the Asheville Board of Trade arranged for a convention to be held in the Auditorium, Asheville, N. C., October 25, at 3 p. m. in the interest of the proposed Appalachian National Forest Reserve.

RECORDED TO

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION

The convention was called to order promptly at 3 o'clock by President Rutherford P. Hayes.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HAYES

President Hayes in opening the convention made a short address. He said:

"It is with great pleasure that I call this convention to order and in the name of the various organizations connected with the preparations for this meeting to bid you welcome.

"To us living here in the mountains the great importance of the Appalachian Forest Reserve is well known, but others may not understand the need of it so well.

"I will give a summary of the reasons given by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on this subject why the reserve should be established.

"The Southern Appalachian region embraces the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies. It is the great physiographic feature of the eastern half of the continent, and no such lofty mountains are covered with hard wood forests in all North America.

"Upon these mountains descend the heaviest rainfall of the United States, except that of the North Pacific coast. It is often of extreme violence, as much as eight inches having fallen in eleven hours, thirty-one inches in one month,

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and one hundred and five inches in one year.

"The soil, once denuded of its forests and swept by torrential rains, rapidly loses first its humus, then its rich upper strata, and finally is washed in enormous volume into the streams to bury such of the fertile lowlands as are not eroded by the floods, to obstruct the rivers, and to fill up the harbors on the coast. More good soil is now washed from these cleared mountain side fields during a single heavy rain than during centuries under forest cover.

"The rivers which originate in the Southern Appalachians flow into, or along, the borders of every state from Ohio to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Along their courses are agricultural, water power and navigation interests whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well being of the nation. The regulation of the flow of these rivers can be accomplished only by the conservation of the forests.

"These are the heaviest and most beautiful hardwood forests of the continent. In them species from the east to west, from north and south, mingle in a growth of unparalleled richness and variety. They contain many species of the first commercial value and furnish important supplies which cannot be obtained from any other region.

"For economic reasons the preservations of these forests is imperative. Their existence in good condition is essential to the prosperity of the lowlands through which their waters run. Maintained in productive condition they will supply indispensable materials, and which must fail without them. Their management under practical and conservative forestry will sustain and increase the resources of this region

and of the nation at large, will serve as an invaluable object lesson in the advantages and practicability of forest preservation by use, and will soon be self-supporting from the sale of timber.

"The agricultural resources of the Southern Appalachian region must be protected and preserved. To that end the preservation of the forests is an indispensable condition, which leads not to the reduction, but to the increase of the yield of agricultural products.

"The floods of these mountain-born streams, if this forest destruction continues, will increase in frequency and violence and in the extent of their damages, both within this region and across the bordering States. The extent of their damages, like those from the washing of the mountain fields and roads cannot be estimated with perfect accuracy, but during the year of 1901 alone the total approximated ten millions of dollars, a sum sufficient to purchase the entire area recommended for the proposed reserve. But this loss cannot be estimated in money value alone. Its continuance means the early destruction of conditions most valuable to the nation and which neither skill nor wealth can restore.

"The preservation of the forests of the streams and of the agricultural interests here described can be successfully accomplished only by the purchase and creation of a National Forest Reserve.

"The states of the Southern Appalachian region own little or no land, and their revenues are inadequate to carry out this plan. Federal action is obviously necessary, is fully justified by reason of public necessity, and may be expected to have most fortunate results."

COL. STRONG'S SPEECH

Col. B. R. Strong of Knoxville was put in nomination for chairman by J. A. Nichols. There were no further nominations and Col. Strong was unanimously elected.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Strong spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention:—I most sincerely thank you for calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body.

I recognize the vital importance of the work you have undertaken and its far reaching effects especially upon this section of our country.

No more important convention has ever been held in "The Old North State" since that at Mecklenburg in the dark days preceding the Revolution.

While we cannot but wish that this great auditorium was crowded with delegates yet the purposes in view may be fully accomplished by this gathering representing many of the most wide-awake communities in the southeastern states. You have every reason to congratulate yourselves upon the number of delegates assembled here to-day.

Great movements have not always at the beginning commanded the support of the majority. Galileo was alone in believing that the world revolved on its axis. The doubts of the rest of the learned men in his day did not keep the earth from moving. You, like the great Galileo know you are right

and if the world were against you it would not change the truth of your claims.

Your main purpose is to emphasize the necessity of preserving the hardwood forests of the Southern Appalachian mountains. In addition to this you are here to devise ways and means of securing the Federal legislation necessary to accomplish these ends and need I add to educate and arouse the sentiment of the people on this question. In the work in which you are engaged it need not discourage you that all of your neighbors are not taking the same interest you are or that more of them did not come with you to this convention. You doubtless remember that Noah stood alone as a believer in and a prophet foretelling the great flood in his day. He appears to have made only seven converts in a hundred and twenty years—but the flood came just as Noah said it would, notwithstanding the fact that all the rest of the world ridiculed him or were merely indifferent concerning the whole matter.

The claims and prophecies of the advocates of the Appalachian Park are accepted by hundreds and thousands of the thinking people throughout the country. That they are solid facts can easily be demonstrated. The people now generally realize that destructive floods follow the reckless cutting of the mountain forest and they see the necessity for the relief promised by the bill now before Congress.

Believing that this convention will

be a success, I now await your formal action.

For secretary President Hayes placed in nomination E. T. Whatley of Georgia. Mr. Whatley had no opposition and he was also unanimously elected.

Secretary Whatley in a five minutes speech also thanked the convention for his nomination and spoke of the importance of the great Appalachian movement under consideration. He pledged his efforts to make a personal appeal to the representatives of his state for the park bill.

A number of credentials were sent forward to the secretary, which were recorded and approved.

REPORT OF SECRETARY AMBLER

To the President and Members of the Convention:

The bright outlook which is today before the movement for the proposed Appalachian National Forest Reserve is the outcome of an organization which was started in Asheville on November 22d, 1899, under the name of the Appalachian National Park Association. The aims of this association were to educate the people and to impress upon Congress the necessities of establishing a National Forest Reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountains.

Private individuals of Asheville had worked along as best they could until finally sufficient interest was aroused in Asheville that the Asheville Board of Trade took the matter up, and with

their assistance the result was the organization of the Association above mentioned.

The history of this organization is too well known for me to take up your time today in mentioning the methods which have been pursued, the obstacles which have been overcome, and all that, but a few words as to what has been accomplished might not come amiss.

Following the original memorial which was presented to congress on January 2, 1900, a bill was introduced into the Senate and House, and which was finally carried, making an appropriation of \$5000 for a preliminary investigation of the area proposed as a forest reserve. This investigation was made during the summer of 1900. During the succeeding year the five states interested passed bills ceding to the national government the right to acquire title to the mountain forest covered lands and exempting the same from taxes. This important part of the movement was secured mainly through the efforts and personal attention given to the same by Prof. J. A. Holmes of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Following the organization of the association, from the very start, endorsement was received from statesmen, scientists, government officials, societies, associations, corporations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, bankers, lumbermen, business men, outing clubs, and from the press throughout the whole country. In fact, no matter where our movement

has been talked whether it be in the halls of congress, the assembly rooms of the State legislature, before scientific bodies, before conventions of business men or students, it has invariably met with hearty endorsement. With the fewest exceptions has there ever been any opposition or criticism, and such as has appeared has been dropped when once the measure was thoroughly understood.

The press throughout the country has been liberal in the space which they have given to this movement, and the illustrated magazines have all given room for articles and for numerous illustrations showing the present forestry conditions and the damage which has been wrought by the present method of handling the mountain forests. Such magazines as the Century, The World's Work, Country Life, The New England Magazine, The Outlook, American Review of Reviews, The Alkahest, Outing, Forest and Stream and the Manufacturers' Record, have had able articles in their columns devoted to the cause, while the best newspapers in the whole country have from time to time had editorials and other matter at length.

As you all know, considerable time has been given to this movement on the floor of the Senate, and able speeches have been made by Senator Pritchard, Senator Depew, and Senator Simmons.

Several bills have been introduced in the Senate until all these bills were finally aggregated under what is known

as the "Burton Bill," which contains the good points of all and has met the objections that had been found with the bills formerly introduced.

At the last session of congress the Burton bill was passed by the Senate on April 18, 1902, with an amendment by Senator Bate of Tennessee. The Bate amendment makes the bill practically non-operatable, and the same will therefore have to be reconsidered in the Senate.

In the House an able speech was made by Congressman Elliott of South Carolina and the North Carolina congressmen have been untiring in their efforts in behalf of the measure. The House Committee on Agriculture favorably reported the Burton bill as introduced in the Senate, and after the Senate passed this bill with the Bate amendment the House Committee of Agriculture considered the Bate amendment and rejected the same.

Congress at the last session made an appropriation for the publication of all reports and special messages of our late President McKinley and President Roosevelt to Congress on this measure, and with the co-operation of the Geological Survey and the Forestry Bureau, this appropriation has allowed of the publication of a magnificent volume covering all the essential points as to the necessities and possibilities of the proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve. This publication is known as Senate Document No. 84, 57th Congress, 1st session.

The measure does not lack for friends in the Senate and House. Our Congressmen have been promised that the bill will be given a hearing at the coming short session. The country recognizes our cause as a just one. Our efforts from now on must center on two points: the rejection or modification of the Bate amendment in the Senate, and, as recommended by the Committee on Agriculture of the House, a hearing upon the floor of the latter body.

Important events and legislation bearing upon the subject since our organized movement commenced have occurred as follows:

November 22d, 1899: Appalachian National Park Association organized at Asheville, North Carolina.

January 2d, 1900: Memorial of the Appalachian National Park Association presented to Congress and referred to the Committee of Agriculture.

April 17th: Officers of the Park association appear before the Agriculture committee of Senate, presenting the cause of the Appalachian National Park association.

April 21st, 1900: Senator Pritchard introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for a preliminary investigation.

April 26th, 1900: Senator Pritchards' bill asking for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for a preliminary investigation passed to become a law on July 1st.

Summer of 1900: Government Forestry Bureau with the co-operation of

the Geological Survey investigate the Southern Appalachian mountains from Virginia to Alabama.

January 1st, 1901: Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson sends a report to Congress through the President regarding the investigation.

January 10th, 1901: Senator Pritchard introduces a bill praying for an appropriation of five million dollars for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian mountains, aproximating two million acres. Bill referred to the Comittee on Agriculture.

January 19th, 1901: President McKinley presents Secretary Wilson's report with a special message to Congress recommending this report to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

✓ January 18th, 1901: North Carolina passed a bill ceding to the National government the right to acquire title to such lands as might be desired for forest reserve purposes and exempting the same from taxation.

January 28th, 1901: Senator Pritchard's bill asking for an appropriation of five million dollars favorably reported back by the Committee of Agriculture.

January 29th, 1901: South Carolina passed a bill ceding to the National government the right to acquire title to such lands as were desired and exempting the same from taxation.

March 22nd, 1901: Alabama, ditto.

January 29th, 1901: Georgia, ditto.

March 28th, 1901: Tennessee ditto.

March 28th, 1901: Virginia, ditto.

July 3rd-10th, 1901: Secretary Wilson accompanied by Prof. Gifford Pinchot Chief of the Government Forestry Bureau; J. A. Wilson, private secretary to Secretary Wilson; W. J. McGee, U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, F. H. Newall, U. S. Geological Survey; Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist; Hon. Theo. F. Kluttz, M. C. 7th District, spent ten days in the Southern Appalachian mountains making a personal investigation of the sites wherein it is proposed to locate the Appalachian National Forest Reserve

November 6th, 1901: Prof. J. A. Holmes, Senator Simmons, Judge McCrea,, Congressman Johnson of South Carolina, and R. P. Hayes made a trip of investigation in the Blue Ridge and Great Smokies.

December 4th, 1901: Senator Pritchard introduced a bill asking for an appropriation of five million dollars for the purchase of two million acres.

December 6th, 1901: Mr. Brownlow introduced a bill in the House asking for an appropriation of ten million dollars for the purchase of four million acres.

December 19th, 1901: President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress transmitting the report of the Secretary of Agriculture and recommended the same.

February 5th, 1902: Senator Pritchard's bill read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

March 19th, 1902: House Committee on Agriculture gave a hearing of the

Park bill, referred same to sub-committee.

March 24th, 1902: Park bill asking for ten million dollars for the purchase of four million acres favorably reported to the Agriculture Committee by the sub-committee of House.

March 26th, 1902: Park bill for ten million dollars passed by the House Committee on Agriculture.

April 11th, 1902: Park bill favorably reported by the Committee on Agriculture to the House.

April 12th, 1902: Senator Burton introduced a bill into the Senate asking for an appropriation of ten million dollars for the purchase of four million acres.

April 18th, 1902: Senator Burton's bill was reported favorably by the Committee on forest preservation and protection of game.

March 5th, 1902: Mr. Moody of North Carolina introduces a bill in the House praying for \$5,000,000. Bill referred to Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed.

April 26th, 1902: Senator Pritchard made a speech before the Senate in behalf of the Park measure, showing government statistics setting forth the urgent necessity for immediate action.

May 14th, 1902: Speech by Hon. Wm. Elliott of South Carolina in House.

June 7th, 1902: Hon. Chauncey M. Depew made an eloquent plea for the preservation of the Southern Appalachian forests, which was said by President Fry, pro tem, to be the "best and

most suggestive speech made this session."

June 9th, 1902: Senator Simmons addressed the Senate in support of the forest reserve bill.

June 24th, 1902: The Appalachian forest reserve bill being up for consideration in the Senate, the Burton bill was amended by Mr. Bate of Tennessee. This amendment was passed and renders the bill practically non-effective until further investigation is made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

June 24th, 1902: The Senate passes the Burton bill as amended by Senator Bate of Tennessee.

June 27th, 1902: The House Committee on Agriculture considered and decided to reject the Bate amendment to the Burton bill.

September 5th, 1902: By order of Congress, the Public Printer issued Senate Document No. 84, the same being the messages of the Presidents of the United States transmitting the report of the Secretary of Agriculture in relation to the forests, rivers and mountains of the Southern Appalachians. This report embodies all the important action taken in Washington from the introduction of the original Memorial of the Association. It includes President McKinley's and President Roosevelt's messages; legislation of the different states interested; the endorsement of Associations; news extracts by well known Scientists upon the movement.

October 10th, 1902: Pamphlet No. 62 and Pamphlet No. 63 upon "The Water

Supply and Irrigation Papers of the United States Geological Survey (Hydrography of the Southern Appalachian Mountain Region)," issued by the Public Printer under direction of the Department of the Interior. Both of these reports like Senate Document No. 84, are profusely illustrated and are valuable additions to the literature pertaining to the Southern Appalachians.

The project is now in position where it has passed the Senate, been favorably reported in the House by the Committee on Agriculture, and will come up in December, under what are known as "Privileged Bills."

Compiled by C. P. AMBLER,
Sec. Appalachian National Park Asso.
Asheville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1902.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial report made by chairman J. A. Nichols showed that \$2638.45 had been collected since the organization of the association, all of which had practically been spent in printing, buying literature, etc: that none of the officers of the association had received a salary for their work. Mr. Nichols stated that about \$500 or \$600 was necessary to carry on the work of the association and urged all those present who were not members of the association to have their names enrolled for membership. His request brought a ready response and quite a number of new members were added to the list.

Preceding the short general discussion which followed, a committee on resolu-

lutions and memorials was elected. The election of this committee, on motion of Mr. J. A. Nichols, was left to the chairman. Chairman Strong named the committee as follows: W. B. Lockett, Tennessee, Chairman; R. P. Hayes, North Carolina; H. C. Eccles, Charlotte. This committee was instructed to make their report at the evening session.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. W. CALDWELL

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:—It is my deliberate judgment that this matter which we are considering today is one of more importance to the people of the South than any other thing that has received their attention since the days of the Civil war and reconstruction. Upon the result of this undertaking depends in a large measure the industrial future of the fairest part of the South. If there be some who think that I exaggerate, I invite them to an impartial investigation for themselves. It will be found that my words are not stronger than those of the competent and disinterested experts in forestry, hydrography, whom the Federal authorities have sent to investigate the subject and that they are fully justified by the facts that are officially recorded. But before I address myself to that aspect of the question, permit me to call your attention to certain general equities which make legitimately a part of our case. In the west there are government forest reservations of at last 72,000 square miles, of 46,000,000 acres in the aggregate. In the eastern and southern states there is no such reservation. In the west the government is protecting the forests and even shielding the pitiful remnant

of the once innumerable race of the bison, which is now almost extinct as a result of the same American enterprise that threatens the extinction of our Appalachian hard wood forests. These far western parks are inaccessible to the people of the east and south, while to all the benefits and pleasures that they can afford, the east is as much entitled as the west. It is a maxim of the law that equality is equity.

"If heretofore the government has not had the opportunity to secure such a reservation east of the Mississippi river, it has it now. But there are other equities. The country owes a great debt to our southern ancestors. The west is indebted for its prosperity and greatness, in large measure, to the fostering care of the federal government. The South has been the builder of its own fortunes. It is true that we share in the rivers and harbors appropriations of congress, either equitably or in proportion to the influence of our representatives. Our harbors have been improved and some of our inland rivers have been deepened, though at times it would seem that appropriations have been scattered along the streams with a judicious regard for the prevention of results. But these appropriations, however applied, are virtually all the direct aid that we receive from the general government.

"If we look back a hundred years we shall see the beginnings of the northwest, and always we shall find the army marching in front of the settlers. Here our fathers came first. No St. Clair met defeat, and no Wayne triumphed over the savages to clear the way for the white men in these mountains. Our sturdy fathers were their own army, always, and their own gov-

ernment when necessary. They alone and unaided gave this southwest to the white race, to liberty and to civilization. This whole Appalachian region was wrested from the Indians by the valor and prowess of the man from whom we are descended, who singly or in little bands first crossed its mountains, peopled its valleys, fought their own battles and made no step backward. They were always ahead of the government, seldom aided by its army, and often, I am compelled to admit, independent of its treaties. The conquest was theirs alone. The Western Carolinas, the Western Virginias, Tennessee and Kentucky, were in very truth gifts of the pioneers to the Republic.

"In the northwest the gift of the states to the republic or its purchased property, a benign and fostering government—a wise government—not only gave the settlers their homes and guarded them with its armies, but, with a wisdom beyond praise, set apart lands for the purpose of schools. We had no school lands, or almost none. In Tennessee we got 22,000 acres, when we should have had over 400,000 acres. The government had it to give, but we appealed for it in vain. I do not complain nor say that we were free from fault; I only state the fact. Later, when the west needed railroads, the federal government not only gave the railroad corporations vast areas of land, but more than once loaned them its credit, and results have justified both the expediency and the merit of the policy. The northwest was built upon a lattice of subsidized railroads. Our railroads were built as our lands were won, without federal aid. Along the line of railroad that traverses the entire length of the valley of East Tennessee, there

was hardly a land owner, large or small, who did not aid in the work of its construction. For forty years my native state has been the slave of a debt that was incurred in aiding the railroads within its borders. Last in the list of great public benefactions to the west is the provision for the irrigation of its arid lands. Thus wisely, and with the most beneficent results, the republic has mothered the west, lovingly and liberally mothered it; and now has every reason to be proud of its work. To us she has been a just mother, not without affection, though unpleasantly intolerant of a certain truancy of ours.

"The east, being strong, has not needed help, but its ship lines have been aided, and conceding that the policy of the government for the last half century has been good for all, it certainly has been best for the east.

"These are some of the many equities that support our claim for a national Appalachian reservation.

"It has been suggested that there is no constitutional warrant for the acquisition of private lands for such a public use. This is no place for a constitutional argument, but it would seem that if the use be a public one, and the method of acquisition not an unjust one, the present ownership need not be considered. That it is a legitimate public use is demonstrable by reason and by precedent. Moreover the American people have come to have great faith in the sound elasticity of the constitution; having witnessed with satisfaction many demonstrations of the latent capacities of that great instrument for wise and good purposes—not dreamed of by our fathers, and exceeding their expectations, for more than this un-

dertaking. The pending bill has been approved by two presidents and has been passed by the Senate. In my opinion it cannot be defeated, except on a failure of duty on the part of our own people. The North Carolina senators have done their duty nobly; an eloquent senator from New York has given them invaluable aid; the legislatures of most of the states that are directly affected have taken proper action for the granting of necessary rights to the federal government; various organizations in the South are supporting the movement earnestly; and the press of the entire country is favorable. To the secretary of agriculture and his learned assistants, the friends of the movement can hardly be sufficiently grateful. Public opinion in the South is favorable, but it has not been adequately expressed, and we must regret occasional declarations of adherence, mainly by private statesmen, to theories of constitutional construction that are wholly untenable. Our fathers devoutly worshipped the letter of the constitution, but to us it has been revealed that behind the strict letter there is a most liberal spirit, and to that alone we pay our more enlightened allegiance.

"The fate of the park measure now depends upon the popular branch of congress. There is no need for a prompt and positive expression of public sentiment. To arouse our people to a more active support is the most important office of this convention, and to this and a more general knowledge of facts is indispensable. Therefore, with the hope that what is said here may reach some of the people, I venture at the risk of wearying you, to recall attention to certain indisputable and convincing facts. The largest facts, I as-

sume, are well known to this audience, but a brief recapitulation of Secretary Wilson's conclusions may be desirable. They are as follows:

"First—That the Southern Appalachian region contains the highest peaks and largest mountain masses east of the Rockies, and is the chief physiographic feature of the eastern half of the continent.

"Second—That upon them the rainfall is heavier than upon any other part of the United States, except the North Pacific coast.

"Third—That more good soil is now washed from the clear fields on the slopes of these mountains by a single heavy rain than during centuries under forest cover.

"Fourth—That rivers originate in this region that touch every state from Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and that along these streams are water power and navigation interests, whose preservation is absolutely essential to the well being of the nation.

"Fifth—That the regulation of the flow of these rivers can be accomplished only by the conservation of forests.

"Sixth—These are the heaviest and the most beautiful hardwood forests on the continent.

"Seventh—That for economic reasons the preservation of these forests is imperative, their existence in good condition being essential to the welfare of the lowlands through which their waters run, and that the sales of timber, under proper management, will make the forest reserve self-supporting.

"Eighth—That the preservation of the forests is indispensable to agriculture in the southern Appalachian region.

"Ninth—That in 1901 the flood dama-

ges within that region amounted to \$10,000,000 a sum sufficient to purchase the proposed reservation, and that if the destruction of the forests continue, the floods will increase in frequency and in violence.

"Tenth—That the preservation of the forests, of the streams, and of the agricultural interests can be accomplished only by the creation of a national forest reserve, and that federal action is obviously necessary and may be expected to have most fortunate results.

"In his message transmitting Secretary Wilson's report to congress, President Roosevelt said: 'With these conclusions I fully agree, and I heartily commend this measure to the favorable consideration of congress.'

"What is this Southern Appalachian region, this 'chief physiographic feature of the eastern half of the continent?' It is the mountain country of the Virginias, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. It embraces the lovely regions, fitly called 'the Land of the Sky' and the 'Sapphire Country.' I may be pardoned for adding that it also includes East Tennessee and the city of Knoxville. No man has seen more beautiful things than those southern mountains. How well do Ruskin's beautiful words and imagery fit them: 'Cathedrals of the earth, with their gates of rock, pavements of cloud, choirs of streams and stones, altars of snow, and vaults of purple, traversed by the continual stars.' One glory of these mountains is their waters, for 'no clearer or diviner waters ever sang with constant lips of the land which giveth rain from heaven.' Another glory is their forests with their trees 'rooting themselves in inhospitable rocks, crowding down together to drink at sweetest

streams, climbing hand in hand among the difficult slopes, gliding in grave procession over the heavenward ridges.

"It is the waters and the rivers that we would save, for their beauty, and for all the benefits which they bestow upon men. One may hesitate to plead for more beauty in an age so utilitarian, and yet apart from all other considerations, it seems to me a desecration, a crime which cannot be extenuated, to rob these mountains of their glorious woods, to dry up the springs, to convert the streams into dribbling rivulets, save when they are made raging torrents by the rains that fall on the stripped rocks. Those mountains are the homes of the trees, they are not fit for ploughmen. It is folly, as well as a crime, to destroy the trees. The mountains are nature's reservoirs of pure water for the uses of man. They are not to remain untouched, but to be treated wisely, with consideration and with unflinching care.

"We do not ask that the woodman shall be excluded from these forests, only that he shall cull in moderation and with judgment. The untold wealth of these ancient woods was meant for man, but to be used, not abused. A scientific writer says of the forests: 'Perhaps no other natural agent has done so much for the human race and has been so recklessly used and so little understood.'

"We have reached the point in America where vandalism in our forests must be checked. Fortunately we have seen the evils that the ruthless lumberman may do before his invasion of our southern forest has become irresistible, but the wanton destruction that he has wrought elsewhere now drives him to us. Of the woods of the

Appalachian mountain region perhaps one-fourth have disappeared, the remainder have been saved by prompt action of congress. Let us not charge all the harm that has been done to the strange lumberman. The natives are by no means without fault. Thousands of 'old sedge fields scattered through the South attest the incapacity and the improvidence of our small farmers. They were murdered by perpetual crops of corn.

"In the mountains the belief still prevails that the chief end of man and of the earth is to raise corn without ceasing. The heavy feeding corn quickly devours the soil of the little valleys and the farmer begins to clear the hills. The steep slope is laid bare and a bull tongue plough, steer impelled, makes straggling incisions three inches deep among the rocks and stumps. The virgin soil yields fair returns. The fall and winter rains wash away the soil that has been loosened; the next year the bull tongue scratches three inches deeper and in the fall another three inches of soil is washed away. As the soil departs the crops decrease, and in five or six years the soil is all gone and the ploughman must climb higher. At last he reaches the limit of his land or of the steer's capacity to climb, he has killed the trees, his farm has been washed away and he goes west in search of new lands to destroy. Upon the barren waste he has made there is nothing to hold the rains that fall; the water gathers and rushes into the valley, the streams are swollen and floods are upon the lowlands.

"The scientists tell us that in the streams rising in the Appalachian region there are more than 1,000,000 'horse power' yet undeveloped, and I venture

to say that their estimate is by far too low. Heretofore the forest, the beds of leaves and the poorest soil have gathered the water, held it in reserve and thus insured the equable flow of the stream. With the forests, the leaf beds and the soil gone, the entire rainfall rushes at once into the lowlands; there are repeated floods in winter and spring and when the dry season comes the reduced springs cannot supply the streams.

"Let us understand that no wasteful or even unprofitable investment is asked of the government. Experience in other countries proves that forest reserves can, in a little while, be made not only self-supporting, but productive of revenue, and we may thus rely, safely, upon the powerful argument of profit; not the large but intangible profit of having the land and the water power, and the glorious woods, but money profit actually paid into the treasury. Meanwhile the lumberman may go on with his work, not without restrictions, but without any unreasonable hindrance, so that the lumberman of the next generations and of all other generations thereafter may reap in these same forests which, properly used, are inexhaustible. Some of the species of the noble trees of this region are, even now, almost extinct. The stumps of the black walnut are mined and sold at fabulous prices, and the cherry is going the way of the walnut.

"Once more, I say, it is a public duty to save our forests, the ancient and steadfast protectors of our mountains and our waters, and upon us who live among the mountains or under their shadows the obligation is the strongest. The duty that rests upon us is clear and imperative, and as we shall be faithful

or unfaithful, we will merit and will have the gratitude or the condemnation of posterity."

ADDRESS BY PROF. HOLMES

Government ownership or control of the forests is common in foreign countries; and both as a policy and a reality it is increasing rapidly in the United States. Experience has shown that all mountain forests, and especially those in southern latitudes, should be under governmental control, as the floods and rainfall dependent upon them affect not only the people of the mountain regions, but also people living on the plains for an hundred miles and more beyond the mountains.

The French government, after long neglecting the mountain forests, has found it necessary to expend many millions of dollars in trying to restore them on mountain slopes from which these forests had been destroyed by their original owners; and these efforts have been only partially successful, owing to the fact that the destruction of these forests was rapidly followed by the washing away of the soils on the mountain slopes. Other foreign governments are having a similar costly experience in trying to restore life and beauty to regions already destroyed. It is far wiser for us to prevent this destruction. We can destroy these beautiful Appalachians in a decade, in such a way that all our millions of money and centuries of time cannot restore them.

In the United States, after more than a century of reckless forest destruction, our people have come to realize that their supposed inexhaustible supply of timber would soon be a thing of the

past; and that our water supplies are being rendered irregular and uncertain; and that our floods have increased as our forests are being destroyed. Fortunately, these important national facts were being realized before many of the large forests on the public domain in the West were disposed of; and nearly ten years ago Congress wisely authorized the setting aside of portions of these lands about the mountains and the sources of important streams in these western states and territories as national forest reserves.

WESTERN FOREST RESERVES.

As we are already aware, a large portion of this western land was originally purchased (as in the Louisiana purchase) by the nation when the nation consisted of a few eastern states; another portion came by right of discovery (Oregon and Washington), and still another portion was ceded by Mexico as the result of war (California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.) Had all these forest lands been sold by our government, the proceeds would have gone into the national treasury and in one way and another divided among the then existing states; but, instead large areas have been withdrawn from sale and set aside as national forest reserves for the general benefit of the nation as a whole, but for the special benefit of the states and territories within which the reserves are located, which they help by perpetuating the timber supply, by protecting the sources of important streams and by preventing the ultimate destruction of the great western mountains themselves.

There are 41 of these separate reserves, ranging in area from 10,000 acres to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million acres; the total area of all of these reserves being more than 72,000

square miles, or a little more than forty-six million acres.

These western forest reserves have cost the government scarcely ten million dollars. Besides rendering the people of the western states a service which will be of incalculable and perpetual value indirectly, they have already attained a commercial value of not less than \$200,000,000. This is clearly proving a good investment for the nation.

The establishment of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve involves the purchase by the government of the forest covered lands which are to be incorporated in the reserve, instead of, as in the other case, simply a withdrawal from sale of forest lands formerly purchased. The principle, as well as the purpose, is the same in both cases; and even if judged simply as a question of finance, this investment by the government will prove as good a one as that of the western forest reserves.

THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN FORESTS A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

The protection and perpetuation of the forests of this country, especially of the mountain forests about the sources of our important streams, must be recognized as a national problem. Its importance is too widespread and the consequences of its neglect too serious and too lasting to permit of its being relegated to local or even state control, in addition to the perpetuation of a timber supply, which is of itself a problem of national concern, the protection of the sources of our water supplies, which is equally worthy of the nation's concern. A nation's climate, a nation's water resources and its timber supply are matters of too vast and lasting in-

fluence to permit of their being left to chance or local care.

This Southern Appalachian region now under consideration is pre-eminently a region of mountains; mountains which are geologically old and full of interest and variety, not only to the scientist, but to the American public. With their slopes clothed with every variety of hardwood or broad-leaved forests, they are said by our greatest travelers to be the most continuously picturesque and attractive mountains of any continent. And this is conceded to be at the present time, considering all conditions, the best watered region in this or any other country. It has a heavier rainfall than any other portion of this continent, except a limited area on the North Pacific coast. These mountain slopes are to a large extent covered with virgin forests. They are the sources of large and important streams which flow out in every direction across adjacent states. Along the upper portions of these streams are innumerable water powers which already operate many cotton mills and other manufacturing plants, and the perpetuation of which means many millions of dollars annually saved to the people of these states. Along their lower courses these streams constitute the navigable waters of the southeastern portion of this country.

Undoubtedly the preservation of these streams depends upon the preservation of the forests covering these mountain slopes. These forests are now being destroyed more rapidly than ever before. This destroys the mountain slopes; then the mountain valleys are destroyed; and this destruction will be complete and permanent if our forests are not preserved.

This is clearly a case in which the government should intervene and help to stop this work of destruction. The lands in the region can be purchased now at such a cost as will make it a good investment. These forests can be judiciously managed so that the proposed reserve will be self-sustaining and eventually will yield a revenue to the government, as is the case with all the European forests; meanwhile, the climate and general attractiveness of this beautiful region will be perpetuated and enhanced.

IMPORTANCE OF THIS REGION AS A HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

Furthermore, the perpetuation as a health and pleasure resort is of itself worth more to the nation than all it would cost. The intermingling on these mountain slopes of the vegetation from Canada with that of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and with the vegetation of the Mississippi valley shows that it is a region suited to the intermingling of people from all portions of this country. Its location renders it accessible within a 24 hours ride, to more than 50 million of our people. Its climate is such as to make it open to the traveler during the winter as well as the summer season. It will unquestionably in the future become the nation's greatest pleasure ground, and if nothing more than this is to be accomplished in the perpetuation of these forests this is of itself more than sufficient.

THE RIVERS, WATER POWERS AND FLOODS.

As stated above, the Southern Appalachian country is a finely watered region. The heavy forests, with the undergrowth and humus and underlying porous soil and fissured rocks, have

combined to store the heavy rainfall of this region as rapidly as it comes down, and to give this water out to the mountain streams even weeks and months later. Thus the forests and soils and rocks acting together serve as great storage reservoirs for this water, giving it out regularly and perpetuating the valuable water powers on the streams below. Without the forest cover the water from the heavy rains rushes through these river gorges and across the country below, doing incalculable damage.

The nine more important of the large rivers whose sources are in these Appalachian mountains have an available water power along their courses of a million horse power. This will operate fifty million spindles. Placing the value of these waterpowers at \$20 per horse power per annum, gives approximately:

Value of utilized power \$1,200,000 yearly.

Value of the total available power when developed, approximately, \$20,000,000 yearly.

As to the flood damages along the courses of these rivers, the following tabular statement illustrates the extent of these damages along the streams rising in the Southern Appalachians since April 1, 1901:

Kanawha, adjacent streams	
(in Va. and W. Va)	\$ 1,000,000
Roanoke, James, etc., (in Va.)	1,000,000
Watauga (in N. C. and Tenn.)	2,000,000
Nolichucky (in N. C. and Tenn)	2,000,000
French Broad (in N. C. and Tenn.)	1,500,000
Tuckasegee and Hiawassee..	1,500,000
Broad, Saluda and Catawba (in S. C.)	1,000,000

Yadkin and Dan and Roanoke (in N. C.)	1,000,000
Catawba (in N. C)	2,000,000
Savannah and Chattahoochee (in Georgia)	2,000,000
Coosa (in Georgia and Ala.)..	2,000,000
Tennessee and other tributa- ries.. .. .	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$18,000,000

The examinations made in this region during the past few years show that while the floods have increased irregularly, yet, nevertheless, they have increased in proportion as the forest lands have been cleared.

Contrasting the water powers on the one hand and the flood damages on the other, we see that by the perpetuation of these forests and the re-forestation of certain of the areas already cleared, we may perpetuate a source of power and wealth which will develop and operate enormous manufacturing interests in all this great southern country. On the other hand the study of storm damages in this and other regions indicate that unless these forests are preserved, the supply of water in the streams will become so irregular that the water powers will degenerate and lose their value, while the increasing floods will destroy all the property, including the farm lands, bordering these Appalachian streams for a distance of 200 miles or more. The cost to the nation is, therefore, small when compared with the enormous protecting benefits resulting on the one hand from an intelligent forest policy in this region; or, on the other hand, when compared with the enormous damages to property from floods in this region which must be the inevitable result of this continued destruction of the forests.

Supported by so many varied and excellent reasons, and favored by so large a number of citizens and associations of diverse interests and from different parts of this country, it seems that the bill now before congress providing for the preservation of these forests should pass, not merely without opposition, but with the hearty support of all, regardless of locality. It is a plan of national magnitude, and provides for a work of national importance and national benefit.

In conclusion, I may add in different and briefer form some of the more important reasons why this bill should pass:

(.) Forests regulate the runoff of the rainfall and tend to preserve an even flow in the streams, decreasing the intensity of floods, and correspondingly increasing the flow of the streams during dryest seasons. The manufacturing interests in all these southeastern states depends largely on water power. As the value of a water power depends upon the constancy of the water supply, the destruction of the forests on our Appalachian hills and mountain slopes will destroy the value of the water powers on the great rivers that originate in these mountains.

(2.) The Southern Appalachian mountains have no natural lakes or extensive gravel deposits (common in the northern states) for storing water, and the mountain slopes have no grass sod like that of the northern states for holding the soil. We must, therefore, depend upon the forests alone to regulate the water flow, to prevent these disastrous floods, and prevent the washing away of the soil of this region.

(3.) Soil washed down from the hills fills the stream beds, causing the

streams to overflow, and does much damage to farms, and also interferes with navigation.

(4.) If we ever expect to have this forest reserve, the present is the best opportunity we are likely to have for doing so. The forests will be gone in a few years if they continue to decrease at the present rate. Besides, the opportunities for passing this bill are better now than they have ever been before, and probably than they ever will be in the future. These lands can now be purchased at a reasonably low price, and under government control they will continually increase in value.

(5.) In order to show how cutting away the forests decreases the flow of water at driest seasons, the following examples are given from actual measurements by the United States Geological Survey. Many other examples might be given:

(a.) The Cape Fear river, with six and a half times the drainage area has less dry season water than the Tuckaseegee river. The Cape Fear has 25 per cent of its drainage area in forests, and the Tuckaseegee has 90 per cent of its drainage area in forests.

(b.) The Savannah river at the Seaboard Air Line bridge, with 27000 square miles of drainage area, largely wooded, has five times as much water at dry seasons, as other streams with the same area sparsely wooded. If the forests are cut from the upper water shed of this great river, it will have only about one-fifth of its present dry season flow, and consequently about one-fifth of the water power in dry seasons as it now has.

(6.) The present full development of these water powers on streams rising in the area of this proposed reserve will

yield 1,000,000 horse power. This would be worth as power at least \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per annum.

(7.) Already 24 per cent of this mountain area has been cleared of its forests. Already the consequent floods are increasing in frequency and violence. During the past 12 months the damages from these floods on streams rising in these mountains have aggregated \$18,000,000.

(8.) As shown by records and general testimony, the stilting up of the channels of the nine great rivers rising in these Southern Appalachian mountains is already becoming serious. If these forests are destroyed an annual expenditure of \$10,000,000 would hardly preserve the present navigable condition of these river channels. It is far cheaper and wiser (and perhaps as constitutional) for the government to help keep this soil on the mountain side than to dredge it out of the river channels after it has washed down into them.

No measure now before the people is of so great and far-reaching importance to these southern states as is this one. Let us help our public men to realize the situation and secure the passage of this bill next winter.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Upon motion of Dr. C. P. Ambler speeches in the general discussion were limited to five minutes. Among the speakers were Messrs. S. V. Pickens of Hendersonville, F. H. Busbee of Raleigh, Judge O. P. Temple of Knoxville, General John T. Wilder and R. W. Austin of Knoxville. Mr. Busbee believed that the convention could not too clearly bring out the national importance of the great movement on foot.

"Of course it is bound to be a national issue," he said, "and the importance of it cannot be overestimated."

"Public sentiment," declared Judge Temple of Knoxville, "was the keynote to the whole situation. Legislation as to the protection of these mountain forests was very much needed and it was incumbent upon the people to bring this legislation about. If I had the power," he declared, "I would prohibit the lumbermen from shipping lumber from this section to the foreign marts. We will need this lumber in time to come and it ought not to be sent to foreign lands." Judge Temple also spoke of the beauties of Asheville and the "Land of the Sky." "Vanderbilt," he said, "could not find a more beautiful place in all the world in which to build than here."

"The right kind of a committee at Washington—a working committee"—argued General J. T. Wilder of Tennessee, "would have greater effect in the great Appalachian Park movement than anything else."

Interest was pronounced during the reading of the credentials of the delegates and there was an enlivening outburst of applause when the names of a number of ladies were called. Secretary W. F. Randolph had received communications from governors of Southeastern States and from commercial bodies, and when Dr. Ambler rose from his desk to read these, there was renewed applause in recognition of his effective services in behalf of the cause in which all were so much concerned.

Mr. Austin of Knoxville made an eloquent plea for the establishment of the reserve, and upon concluding his remarks made a motion that a committee of ten (including the president and

secretary of the Appalachian National Park association) be appointed to go to Washington when the proposed Forest Reserve bill comes up in the house to act as representatives of the Appalachian National Park association and of this convention to further the interests of the forest reserve movement. This motion was carried. Chairman Strong announced that he would give out the names of this committee at a later date.

S. V. Pickens was eminently successful at this session as a mirth producer. He brought M. D. Long, a gentleman who occupied a front seat, into requisition to illustrate the danger of allowing the mountains to become a barren waste. Mr. Pickens said one could slowly pour a half cup of water on Mr. Long's head, just as it was, and the water would run off, as it would run off a duck's back, but if Mr. Long had a good, thick handkerchief on his head the water would be absorbed and remain there. There was a shout of laughter, reinforced by applause, as Mr. Long's head is as innocent of hair as the proverbial billiard ball. The victim of the illustration joined in the laughter and observed that "it was not my fault."

Col. Daugherty of Greenville, S. C., stated that his section of country was hand-in-hand with the movement and that their services were at all times ready to aid in this great movement.

There was no lack of enthusiasm or interest at the opening session and the remarks coming as they did from the the most representative citizens of this country who have taken such an abiding personal interest in this movement," declared Chairman Strong,

"will have great weight in bringing about this great problem on foot."

Mr. H. T. Collins thought the visiting delegation might be given a further opportunity of seeing some more of the beauties of Asheville, of which they had so highly spoken, and believed in continuing the general discussion at the evening session. Mr. Collins' motion met with general favor and Chairman Strong announced that the general discussion would be again taken up at the evening session. The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The feature of the evening session was the stereopticon address on "The Proposed Appalachian National Forest Reserve," by Prof. J. A. Holmes, state geologist, which is published in full elsewhere in today's issue. Prof. Holmes presented many beautiful and interesting views of the Appalachian Park country and his remarks gave evidence of his close touch in the park situation. The announcement that Prof. Holmes was to speak drew an audience that almost filled the Auditorium, composed of large numbers of ladies and students from the city schools. The session was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by Chairman Strong. First on the program was the committee's report on resolutions and memorials. This report was read by Chairman Lockett and adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That this convention re-

cords its appreciation of the support rendered by the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other organizations in different parts of this country in urging the protection of the forests of the Southern Appalachian mountains; and it asks the further active cooperation of these, as well as other organizations, in securing the prompt passage by Congress of the bill now before the House of Representatives providing for the establishment of the National Appalachian Forest Reserve.

"Resolved, That the chairman of this convention appoint a committee of seven, including the president and secretary of the Appalachian association, which committee shall distribute among the people of this country full information as to the purposes of the Appalachian Forest Reserve bill now pending in Congress, and shall take such further action as it may deem best to secure the passage of this bill by Congress during its approaching short session.

"Resolved, That this convention heartily approves the action of Congress in establishing the great national forest reserves in the western states and territories, and the more recent action of Congress, in providing for the construction of a great system of irrigation works in these states; and inasmuch as the forests and the soils which these forests protect in the Southern Appalachian mountain region serve as a natural reservoir for the storage of the water which falls in excessive rains in this region, this convention asks the co-operation of the senators and representatives in Congress from the western states in securing the passage of the Appalachian forest reserve bill now before Congress as an extension to

these southeastern states of the great policy of natural water storage by the government which has already wisely been inaugurated in the west.

"In view of the importance of the establishment of the proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve, in connection with the perpetuation of the supply of hardwood timber in this country and as a means of demonstrating by the government what can be done through the application of sound methods in the management of such forests this convention expresses its appreciation of the aid which practical lumbermen have extended in promoting this measure, and it respectfully asks the officers and members of the great lumber associations of this country to further co-operate actively in securing the favorable and prompt action in Congress on the measure now before it.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby extended to the general technical press of the country for its active and unanimous support of the movement looking to the preservation of the forests of the Southern Appalachian region, and this convention asks the further co-operation and assistance of the press in securing the prompt passage by the House of Representatives of the bill now before that body providing for the establishment of the Appalachian National Forest Reserve.

"The Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"In consideration of the fact of the rapid and steadily increasing rate at which the forests on the slopes of the Southern Appalachian mountains are being destroyed; the growing frequency of the floods carrying away the fertile soils from this region and depositing the

same in navigable streams; having recently caused over eighteen millions of dollars of damage, this convention urges upon Congress the prompt passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives providing for the establishment of the National Appalachian Forest Reserve as the only possible means of overcoming these existing and increasing evils.

"W. B. LOCKETT,

"R. P. HAYES,

"H. C. ECCLES,

"Committee."

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The general discussion which was taken up at the afternoon session was continued. Chairman Strong announced that the convention would be glad to hear from other speakers on the question under consideration. He expressed the belief that the park bill would be adopted. "No grander or more beautiful scenery in all the world," he said, "may be found than in the boundary of this proposed forest reserve." Col. Strong extended his thanks in behalf of the Knoxville delegation to all those who have been so actively interested in the movement. "To President Hayes and Secretary Ambler, whose efforts have been so untiring and faithful in this great work," he said, "we all are grateful and believe that their efforts in this behalf will not count for naught." He spoke of the beautiful mountain country in and around Asheville and wished that Asheville and Knoxville, whose general interests were about the same, might be brought close together. "This would do us all good," he said, "and I sincerely hope that it may be brought about."

Col. Strong took his seat amid much applause.

There were calls for speakers and in response to an invitation, Mr. R. W. Austin of Knoxville made a five-minutes' interesting talk. He spoke of the many natural advantages of this section and that the preservation of these forests was of the greatest magnitude. He believed in government control of the forests, especially as to the Southern Appalachians, "which has a heavier rainfall than almost any other portion of the American continent." Mr. Austin also spoke of the beauties of this immediate section, which, he declared, could not be surpassed the world over. In concluding his remarks he offered a resolution that the thanks of the Knoxville delegation be extended to the Appalachian National Park association, the Asheville Board of Trade and to the people of Asheville generally for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded his delegation here. His resolution brought a prompt second and was unanimously carried. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Maj. W. W. Stringfield was called upon to address the convention. He replied in a humorous speech, in which he stated that he believed that the Park movement had been originated by him 21 years ago. "I wrote a letter at that time," he said, "to the Asheville Citizen urging the importance of such a movement, but I confined my project, however, to Haywood county, which I considered the center of the universe." (Applause.)

Following Maj. Stringfield came Prof. Holmes' interesting address immediately after which an adjournment was taken.

NOTES

The students of the Normal and Collegiate Institute attended the evening session in a body and occupied the center balcony of the Auditorium.

It is estimated that between 1200 and 1500 persons were present at the evening session.

Saturday morning the courtesies of the Biltmore estate were extended to the visiting delegation.

A tally-ho party was made up by some of the Knoxville delegation for the Biltmore drive.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) delegation to Biltmore was accompanied by Mayor Miller.

Those who went to Biltmore expressed themselves as being highly delighted with their trip. "This outing alone," they declared, "was worth coming to Asheville."

The largest delegation was from Knoxville. Knoxville claimed 45 delegates.

The majority of the delegates arrived Friday night on train No. 16 from the east, due here at 10 o'clock. They were met at the station by the joint reception committee appointed by the Appalachian Park association and the Board of Trade and escorted to the hotels.

The reception committee Saturday also met all the Biltmore trains.

Most of the delegates remained over in Asheville until yesterday, leaving on the afternoon trains.

The following delegates were in attendance:

From Knoxville, Tenn.: Hon. and Mrs. J. W. Caldwell, Judge O. P. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Crumley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Trent, Mr. and Mrs.

Frank Callam, Col. B. R. Strong, Dr. G. B. Boyd, Maj. and Mrs. E. C. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Austin, Hon. W. B. Lockett (president Chamber of Commerce), Gen. J. T. Wilder, John J. Craig, Dr. J. J. Ellis, Thos. Gallion.

From Bristol, Tenn.: Judge H. H. Haynes, Judge Curtan, Judge C. J. St. John, Maj. A. D. Reynolds, Hon. J. C. Byers, S. L. King, J. S. Kelly, Col. J. C. Anderson, J. H. Caldwell, Mrs. Judge Wood, Miss Annie Wood, Miss Florence Anderson, J. L. Harrill, Paul W. Fleck, J. H. Bryan.

From Newport, Tenn.: R. E. Styll, W. D. McSween, E. G. E. Anderson, D. C. Waters, P. T. Robinson, C. B. Mims, A. J. Tucker, B. D. Jones, W. D. Allen, A. W. Perry, F. M. Greer, A. C. Moore, J. W. Fisher.

From Jonesboro, Tenn.: E. A. Shipley, N. C. Jackson.

From Morristown, Tenn.: J. F. Goodson, C. V. Taylor.

From Greenville, Tenn.: H. H. Gouchenhour, H. L. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, J. W. Howard.

From Chattanooga, Tenn.: Fred Brennen.

From Johnson City, Tenn.: W. V. Devault, M. Hutton, J. A. Summers, Walter H. Harmon.

From Raleigh, N. C.: F. H. Busbee, W. W. Ashe, Willis Briggs.

From Hendersonville, N. C.: Hon. J. Williams, D. Pickens, McD. Ray.

From Charlotte, N. C.: H. C. Eccles, H. R. Wilcox.

From Waynesville, N. C.: Col. W. W. Stringfield.

From Chapel Hill, N. C.: Prof. J. A. Holmes (N. C. geological survey), R. H. Sykes.

From Calhoun Falls, S. C.: Granville Beale.

From Greenville, S. C.: Col. Daugherty.

From Atlanta, Ga.: W. J. T. Nightengale.

From Dalton, Ga.: Col. A. B. Adams.

From Newman, Ga.: E. T. Whatley.

From Chicago, Ill.: B. F. Culver.

From Bowman's Bluff, N. C.: J. S. Holmes.

From Henderson county, N. C.: J. N. Murry, M. L. Shipman, W. C. Rector.

From Jackson county, N. C.: Col. D. D. Davies.

From Gombroon, N. C.: J. H. Martin,
Haywood county: Bailey Jones, C. G. Logan.

From Tate Springs, Tenn.: Dr. R. S. Tidwell.

From Rankin, Tenn.: A. C. Moore.

From Newton Highlands, Mass.: Walter Allen.

From Del Rio, Tenn.: J. W. D. Stokely.

From Cincinnati, O.: F. B. James.

List of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce whose letters of endorsement of the proposed park movement were spread before the convention:

New York City Board of Trade and Transportation.

Johnson City, Tenn., Board of Trade.

Danville, Va., Business Men's Association.

Middlesboro, Ky., Board of Trade.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce.

Richmond, Va., Chamber of Commerce.

Nashville, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce.

Montgomery, Ala., Commercial and

Industrial Association.

Bristol, Tenn., Board of Trade.

Greenville, S. C., Board of Trade.

Norfolk, Va., Chamber of Commerce.

Meridian, Miss., Board of Trade.

Louisville, Ky., Board of Trade.

Jacksonville, Fla., Board of Trade.

Morristown, Tenn., Board of Trade.

Knoxville, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce.

Newport, Tenn., Board of Trade.

Raleigh, N. C., Chamber of Commerce.

Durham, N. C., Chamber of Commerce.

Asheville, N. C., Board of Trade.

Newman, Ga., Board of Trade.

Dalton, Ga., Board of Trade.

Jonesboro, Tenn., Board of Trade.

Charlotte, N. C., Chamber of Commerce.

Greenville, Tenn., Board of Trade.

E. T. WHATLEY,

Sec. Convention.

DR. C. P. AMBLER,

Sec. Appalachian Nat. Park Assoc.

B. R. STRONG,

Chairman Convention.